

Exhibit 6

EX-4.1 3 d524240_ex4-1.htm POOLING AND SERVICING AGREEMENT

OPTION ONE MORTGAGE ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION,
Depositor

OPTION ONE MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
Master Servicer

and

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.,
Trustee

POOLING AND SERVICING AGREEMENT

Dated as of June 1, 2006

Option One Mortgage Loan Trust 2006-2

Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2006-2

EXHIBIT B**Option One Underwriting Guidelines, June 20, 2006**

The Mortgage Loans will have been originated generally in accordance with Option One's Guidelines (the "Option One Underwriting Guidelines"). The Option One Underwriting Guidelines are primarily intended to assess the value of the mortgaged property, to evaluate the adequacy of such property as collateral for the mortgage loan and to assess the applicant's ability to repay the mortgage loan. The Mortgage Loans were also generally underwritten with a view toward resale in the secondary market. The Mortgage Loans generally bear higher rates of interest than mortgage loans that are originated in accordance with customary Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac standards.

On a case-by-case basis, exceptions to the Option One Underwriting Guidelines are made where compensating factors exist. Except as specifically stated herein, the Option One Underwriting Guidelines are the same for first lien mortgage loans and second lien mortgage loans.

Each mortgage loan applicant completes an application that includes information with respect to the applicant's liabilities, income, credit history, employment history and personal information. The Option One Underwriting Guidelines require a credit report and, if available, a credit score on each applicant from a credit-reporting agency. The credit report typically contains information relating to such matters as credit history with local and national merchants and lenders, installment debt payments and any record of defaults, bankruptcies, repossessions or judgments. A credit score is a statistical ranking of likely future credit performance developed by Fair, Isaac and Co., Inc. and made available through the three national credit data repositories—Equifax, TransUnion and Experian.

Mortgaged properties that are to secure mortgage loans generally are appraised by qualified independent appraisers. Such appraisers inspect and appraise the subject property and verify that such property is in acceptable condition. Following each appraisal, the appraiser prepares a report which includes a market value analysis based on recent sales of comparable homes in the area and, when deemed appropriate, replacement cost analysis based on the current cost of constructing a similar home. All appraisals are required to conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation and are generally in forms acceptable to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The Option One Underwriting Guidelines require that mortgage loans be underwritten in a standardized procedure which complies with applicable federal and state laws and regulations and require Option One's underwriters to be satisfied that the value of the property being financed, as indicated by an appraisal supports the loan balance. The maximum loan amount for mortgage loans originated under the origination programs varies by state and may be originated up to \$1,400,000. Option One recognizes that an appraised value is an opinion and thus, allows for variances to the appraisal based on a review of such appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio ("LTV") and other risk factors. The maximum variance between the appraisal and a review of the appraisal is limited to (i) 10% for LTVs that are less than or equal to 85%, (ii) 5% for LTVs between 85.01% and 95%, and (iii) 3% for LTVs over 95%. References to LTV's in this section are based on loan balance (including the principal balance of the senior lien when referring to a second lien mortgage loan) relative to (a) in the case of a purchase money mortgage loan, the lesser of the appraised value or the sales price of the related mortgaged property and (b) in the case of a refinance mortgage loan, the appraised value. There can be no assurance that the value of a mortgaged property estimated in any appraisal or review is equal to the actual value of such mortgaged property at the time of such appraisal or review. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the actual value of a mortgaged property has not declined subsequent to the time of such appraisal or review.

Option One Underwriting Guidelines require a reasonable determination of an applicant's ability to repay the loan. Such determination is based on a review of the applicant's source of income, calculation of a debt service-to-income ratio based on the amount of income from sources indicated on the loan application or similar documentation, a review of the applicant's credit history and the type and intended use of the property being financed.

Except with respect to the No Documentation program that is described below, the Option One Underwriting Guidelines require verification or evaluation of the income of each applicant and, for purchase transactions, verification of the seasoning or source of funds (in excess of \$2,500) required to be deposited by the applicant into escrow. The income verification required under Option One's various mortgage loan programs is as follows:

Full Documentation, the highest level of income documentation, generally requires applicants to submit one written form of verification from the employer of stable income for at least 12 months. A wage-earner may document income by a current pay stub reflecting year to date income and applicant's most recent W-2 or IRS Form 1040. A self-employed applicant may document income with either the most recent federal tax returns or personal bank statements.

Lite Documentation is for applicants who otherwise cannot meet the requirements of the full documentation program and requires applicants to submit 3 months' bank statements or a pay stub as verification of income.

Stated Income Documentation applicants are qualified based upon monthly income as stated on the mortgage loan application.

No Documentation, which is only available under the AA+ credit grade, does not require any statement or proof of income, employment or assets. The credit decision is based on the borrower's credit score and credit trade lines.

For wage earning borrowers, all documentation types require a verbal verification of employment to be conducted within 48 hours prior to funding.

Latitude Advantage Program. The majority of Option One's loan originations are underwritten using its "Latitude Advantage" program guidelines. Under the Latitude Advantage program, the maximum LTV is based on an applicant's credit score, risk grade, income documentation and use and type of property. Maximum LTV for Full Documentation loans are generally higher than the maximum LTV for corresponding Lite Documentation or Stated Income loans. The maximum LTV for loans secured by owner-occupied properties are generally higher than for loans secured by properties that are not owner-occupied. The credit report of the applicant whose credit score is being used for qualifying purposes must reflect three or more tradelines. A minimum credit score of 500 is required, although a credit score greater than 580 is often required to qualify for the maximum LTV (100%) under the program. The debt-to-income ratio is generally less than 55%. Latitude Advantage guidelines generally require bankruptcies be discharged, dismissed or paid off at or prior to funding. Collections and judgments which are less than 12 months old and greater than \$5,000 must be paid down or paid off at or prior to closing. Collections and judgments which are 12 or more months old are disregarded. Under the Latitude Advantage program, Option One has established six risk grades, "AA+" to "CC", based on the applicant's previous mortgage payment history. Under the AA+ risk category, the applicant must have no 30-day late mortgage payments within the last 12 months. Under the AA risk category, the applicant must have no more than one 30-day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months or no prior mortgage payment history. Under the A risk grade, the applicant must have no more than two 30-day late mortgage payments within the past 12 months. Under the B risk grade, the applicant must have no more than four 30-day late mortgage payments or two 30-day and one 60-day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months. Under the C risk grade, the applicant must have no more than six 30-day late mortgage payments, one 60-day late mortgage payment and one 90-day late mortgage payment within the past 12 months, or six 30-day late mortgage payments, two 60-day late mortgage payments and no 90-day late payments within the last 12 months. CC risk mortgage delinquencies are considered on a case-by-case basis.

Within the Latitude Advantage program, the Score Advantage feature allows the use of the co-applicant's credit score for qualifying purposes; provided, however, to the extent the co-applicant's credit score exceeds the primary applicant's credit score by more than 100 points, then the qualifying credit score will be the primary applicant's credit score plus 100 points. Score Advantage mortgage loans must be owner occupied, Full Documentation, and have a maximum LTV of 95%. Score Advantage requires the co-applicant's contribution to qualifying income to be equal to or greater than 30% of the total qualifying income. The maximum debt-to-income ratio for this program is 5% less than the maximum debt-to-income ratio allowed under the corresponding non-Score Advantage program.

Legacy Program. In addition to its credit score based origination program, Latitude Advantage, Option One offers first lien mortgage loans under the "Legacy" program. Under the Legacy program, LTV limitations are determined based on the applicant's risk grade, income documentation and use and type of property. In general, the maximum LTV increases with credit quality and are typically higher for Full Documentation loans and owner-occupied properties. The maximum debt-to-income ratio is generally less than 55% for AA, A, and B risk grades, and less than 60% for C and CC risk grades. If a credit score is available, the minimum credit score required is 500.

Option One has established five credit grades under the Legacy program, "AA" to "CC", and considers an applicant's prior mortgage payment history, if applicable, consumer credit payment history, bankruptcy and foreclosure history, and debt-to-income ratios when determining a loan's risk grade. The Legacy risk grades correspond directly with the Latitude Advantage risk grades with respect to previous mortgage payment history requirements. In addition, under the Legacy program no foreclosures may have occurred during the preceding three years for AA credit grade, two years for A grade and B grade with a LTV greater than 80%, 18 months for B grade with a LTV less than or equal to 80%, or one year for C grade applicants. Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 bankruptcies may have occurred during the preceding two years for AA and A credit grades and B grade with a LTV greater than 80%, 18 months for B grade with a LTV less than or equal to 80%, and one year for C grade. CC risk bankruptcies are permitted if paid in full, discharged or dismissed at or prior to closing. If an applicant's Chapter 13 bankruptcy has been discharged and the applicant has a credit history otherwise complying with the credit parameters of a credit

grade and the mortgage loan LTV is equal to or less than 80%, then the applicant may qualify for such credit grade.

Exceptions. As described above, the foregoing risk categories and criteria are Underwriting Guidelines only. On a case-by-case basis, it may be determined that an applicant warrants a debt-to-income ratio exception, a pricing exception, a loan-to-value exception, a credit score exception or an exception from certain requirements of a particular risk category. An upgrade will be granted if the application reflects certain compensating factors, among others: a relatively lower LTV; a maximum of one 30-day late payment on all mortgage loans during the last 12 months; stable employment; a fixed source of income that is greater than 50% of all income; ownership of current residence of four or more years; or cash reserves equal to or in excess of three monthly payments of principal, interest, taxes and insurance. An upgrade or exception may also be allowed if the applicant places a down payment through escrow of at least 10% of the purchase price of the mortgaged property, or if the new loan reduces the applicant's monthly aggregate mortgage payment by 20% or more. Accordingly, certain mortgagors may qualify for a more favorable risk category or for a higher maximum LTV that, in the absence of such compensating factors, would satisfy only the criteria of a less favorable risk category or maximum LTV.
